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SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL DATA FOR THE USSR, 1 - 15 FEBRUARY 1953

[Comment: This report presents information, from Soviet newspapers, on agriculture in the USSR as a whole and in 15 of the union republics. Progress and statistical data are given on the following: sown area, crops, mechanization, rural electrification, fertilization, irrigation, and organization.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In 1952 as compared with 1951, the sown area in the USSR increased by 2,765,000 hectares while the area sown to wheat increased by 3,320,000 hectares. In 1952, USSR agriculture received 131,000 tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower units), 41,000 grain combines, 57,000 trucks, and more than 2 million other agricultural machines.(1)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

All MTS, LMS (meadow improvement stations), and sovkhozes of the republic are to have completed repair of tractors and soil-working equipment by 10 April. In order to attain this goal, 69 percent of the tractors should have been repaired by 10 February; actually, only 10 of 34 MTS and LMS and 6 of 18 sovkhozes had reached that point by 10 February.(2)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of tractors and agricultural machinery in MTS, LMS, and sovkhozes of the republic:

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI	

Okrug	1 Feb (3) Tractors	Plows	Seeders	Cultivators	5 Feb (4) Tractors	10 Feb (2) Tractors	Plows	Seeders	Cultivators
MTS and LMS Petrozavodskiy	54	55	64	37	56	59	58	67	39
Segezhskiy	49	50	44	22	51	51	50	56	24
Republic as whole	53	54	60	34	55	57	56	64	36
Sovkhozes	53	57	71	62	53	55	62	71	53

Estonian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for tractor repair in MTS of the republic:

/See table on following page/

Oblast	31 Jan (5) All Repair	31 Jan (5) Capital Repair	31 Jan (5) Current Repair	5 Feb (6) All Repair	5 Feb (6) Capital Repair	5 Feb (6) Current Repair	10 Feb (7) All Repair	10 Feb (7) Capital Repair	10 Feb (7) Current Repair
Pyarnuskaya	34	37	31	36	40	33	39	45	36
Tallinskaya	33	40	29	35	41	31	39	46	35
Tartuskaya	38	42	35	40	45	37	44	52	40

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Latvian SSR

Liyepayskaya Oblast, comprising 27 percent of the area of the republic and containing one fifth of its population, has 47 percent of the area sown to winter wheat and 35 percent of the area sown to sugar beets in all kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic.

There are 360 kolkhozes, 28 MTS, and 20 sovkhozes in Liyepayskaya Oblast.(8)

As of 1 February, the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of tractors in MTS of the republic had been fulfilled only 38 percent;(9) as of 10 February, the plan had been fulfilled 43 percent.(10)

Lithuanian SSR

There are now 12 rural electric power stations in Kaunasskaya Oblast. All rayon centers of the oblast have been electrified.(11)

Construction of an interkolkhoz hydroelectric power station is in progress at the confluence of the Nevezhis and Kruostas rivers. A state loan of 2 million rubles has been alloted for construction of the station. Such equipment as turbines, transformers, generators, trucks, tractors, and excavators has already arrived from the Urals and the Ukraine. Construction of the station is planned to be completed by October 1953.(12)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for tractor repair in MTS of the republic:

Oblast	31 Jan (12)	5 Feb (13)	10 Feb (14)
Kaunasskaya	40.2	45.2	50.1
Klaypedskaya	39.1	40.7	42.8
Shyaulyayskaya	37.1	38.4	42.6
Vil'nyusskaya	39.4	41.7	45.9

Belorussian SSR

In 1952, the sown area in kolkhozes of the republic increased by 268,400 hectares; the areas devoted to grain and industrial crops surpassed the prewar areas.(15)

In 1953, 20 million metric tons of manure and 26 million metric tons of peat are to be applied to the fields of the republic; 30 million metric tons of manure and peat are to be applied prior to the beginning of spring field work. As of 1 February, some kolkhozes had not begun application of fertilizer to their fields.(16)

In 1952, MTS of the republic worked 5.5 million more hectares (in terms of soft plowing) of land than in 1940. They performed 76 types of work in kolkhozes of the republic as compared with 41 types in 1940.

In 1952, the number of combines in the republic was three times as great as in 1940.(15)

In 1952, kolkhozes of Brestskaya Oblast acquired 50 grain and 30 flax seeders, 150 grain cleaners and graders, 30 threshers, 800 plows (including 200 two-bottom plows), 1,500 three-section harrows, 230 stubble plows and cultivators, and 180 hillers.(17)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of tractors and combines in MTS of the republic:

Oblast	1 Feb (18)		10 Feb (19)	
	Tractors	Combines	Tractors	Combines
Baranovichskaya	49.8	11.3	54.5	12.1
Bobruyskaya	51.1	11.9	56.7	14.5
Brestskaya	52.9	9.3	56.4	9.3
Gomel'skaya	54.8	16.3	57.5	17.5
Grodnenskaya	52.0	19.3	56.2	19.3
Minskaya	50.9	9.3	54.9	9.3
Mogilevskaya	45.1	7.3	49.2	7.5
Molodechnenskaya	50.8	6.1	55.8	6.1
Pinskaya	47.9	1.6	56.2	6.5
Polesskaya	48.2	9.4	52.9	9.4
Polotskaya	46.0	6.0	50.5	7.8
Vitebskaya	51.3	5.8	56.1	6.0

A new electric power station has gone into operation in the rayon center of Pruzhany. There are now 12 stations in Pruzhanskiy Rayon.(18)

Ukrainian SSR

After a 48-hour snowfall, the depth of the snow cover in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast had reached 20-25 centimeters at noon on 11 February. In the oblast, snow retention work is being carried out on an area of 200,000 hectares of winter crops and winter fallow.(20)

Moldavian SSR

In kolkhozes of Kagul'skiy Okrug, thousands of quintals of raw cotton had not yet been harvested by 10 February; in addition, more than 5,000 metric tons of maize had not yet been husked, and 7,500 metric tons of husked maize had not been hauled from the fields to kolkhoz cribs.(21)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of tractors and combines in MTS of the republic:

Okrug	1 Feb (22) Tractors	1 Feb (22) Including Capital Repair	1 Feb (22) Combines	1 Feb (22) Including Capital Repair	10 Feb (23) Tractors	10 Feb (23) Including Capital Repair	10 Feb (23) Combines	10 Feb (23) Including Capital Repair
Bel'tskiy	58.5	48.8	45.9	26.3	63.3	53.9	46.5	26.8
Kagul'skiy	57.1	50.0	34.2	27.3	62.5	56.0	35.5	27.3
Kishinevskiy	61.3	57.2	32.0	9.2	67.0	62.8	32.0	9.2
Tiraspol'skiy	63.5	52.2	29.2	10.2	70.2	57.8	29.8	11.2

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of agricultural machinery in the republic:

Okrug	Tractor-drawn, in MTS: Plows	Seeders	Cultivators	Shallow Plows	Horse-drawn, in Kolkhozes: Plows	Seeders	Cultivators
			1 Feb (22)				
Bel'tskiy	38.9	48.9	58.1	42.8	70.2	63.8	71.2
Kagul'skiy	53.6	58.5	48.3	39.5	72.1	79.4	62.0
Kishinevskiy	46.4	51.9	53.6	31.8	75.1	78.0	70.4
Tiraspol'skiy	57.0	55.8	46.7	55.2	65.2	67.1	54.3
			10 Feb (23)				
Bel'tskiy	42.8	52.0	62.3		72.3	66.3	74.3
Kagul'skiy	60.5	64.4	52.4		74.6	81.2	63.6
Kishinevskiy	53.0	59.7	57.6		77.7	91.1	72.8
Tiraspol'skiy	64.8	65.2	57.1		65.9	67.3	51.2

Georgian SSR

About 300,000 hectares of fields, orchards, vineyards, and plantations are being irrigated in Georgia by irrigation systems created during the Stalin five-year plans. The water-resource construction program now being carried out in the republic envisages that the area of irrigated land be more than doubled by 1957.

Irrigation projects are being carried out in almost all areas of the Republic. The largest of these is the Samgori Irrigation System imeni Stalin. Large irrigation projects are also under way in the Yugo-Osetinskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast.(24)

Azerbaydzhan SSR

Over a period of 5 years, experiments have been conducted with gumbrin as a new-type organic fertilizer. Gumbrin is an oil-processing residue, large quantities of which are accumulated in the Baku refineries. Applied between the rows after cotton has been sown, it prevents formation of a crust detrimental to sprouting of the seeds. Gumbrin also facilitates growth and development of the plants.

Production data collected over the five-year period on a total area of more than 2,000 hectares reveal an average yield increase of 6.6 quintals of raw cotton per hectare.

A granulated fertilizer made by mixing superphosphate and gumbrin increases utilization of the phosphate by plants. Applications of gumbrin to wheat fields, vegetable gardens, and tea plantations also result in considerable yield increases.

In 1953, the application of gumbrin is being expanded in the republic; 60,000 metric tons are being brought into the cotton-growing regions of Azerbaydzhan for the spring sowing campaign.(25)

RSFSR

In 1952, MTS of Moskovskaya Oblast received 820 tractors, 386 combines (including 146 self-propelled combines), and much other sowing, harvesting, and other agricultural equipment. At present, plowing is almost fully mechanized in kolkhozes of the oblast. In 1952, more than 70 percent of the potatoes planted were planted with machines; combine harvesting of grain crops increased; sowing of winter crops was fully mechanized.(26)

In Omskaya Oblast, 248 kolkhoz and interkolkhoz electric power stations have been built and are in operation. More than 1,500 motors are in use in MTS and kolkhozes. More than 1,000 kilometers of power lines stretch across the Siberian fields and forests. In 1953, electrification of MTS and kolkhozes is to be expanded considerably.(27)

Kazakh SSR

The following table shows final percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for various agricultural operations in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast:

Operation	Kolkhozes	Sovkhozes
Sowing of winter crops	99.4 *	102.0
Plowing of black fallow	13.0	88.0
Plowing of winter fallow	54.0 **	77.0
Tractor repair (fourth-quarter 1952 plan)	over 100.0	78.0
Harvesting of 1952 crops	almost fully mechanized	

* 11 percent more than in 1951 ** 16 percent more than in 1951(28)

The 1953 plan of the Komsomol'skiy Kolkhoz in Iliyskiy Rayon, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, includes testing and development of agrotechnical measures for growing crotalaria /sunn ?/, a new plant in that region. This plant of the legume family grows to a height of 2-3 meters and can be cut up to three times during the summer; the stalk of the plant contains fiber not inferior to that of jute, kenaf, and hemp; the seeds of the plant contain edible oil.

The experience of 1952 shows that when cut three times, crotalaria yields up to ten metric tons of hay per hectare; when grown for seed, it yields up to 30 quintals of seed per hectare. The kolkhoz has decided to introduce this plant into its production program.(29)

Uzbek SSR

The republic fulfilled the 1952 plan for delivery of cotton to the state 92.5 percent, delivering 83,700 more metric tons of raw cotton than in 1951. In 1953, the republic will strive to deliver 400,000 more metric tons of cotton to the state than in 1952.(30)

Although the republic as a whole delivered more raw cotton to the state in 1952 than in 1951, kolkhozes of Tashkentskaya, Andizhanskaya, Khorezmskaya, Namanganskaya oblasts and Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR delivered considerably less than in 1951. The plan was fulfilled only by Kashka-Dar'inskaya, Bukharskaya, and Surkhan-Dar'inskaya oblasts and ten cotton-growing sovkhozes.

Kolkhozes of the republic fulfilled the plan for grain delivery ahead of schedule.(31)

In 1952, Kashka-Dar'inskaya Oblast fulfilled the plan for cotton procurement 138.2 percent. The cotton growers of Bukharskaya Oblast obtained a yield of 6.5 quintals per hectare greater than in 1951, despite the fact that they had to resow 25,000 hectares in the spring of 1952. In Surkhan-Dar'inskaya Oblast, a considerable part of the fine-fiber cotton was damaged by hail and had to be resown; nevertheless, the oblast fulfilled the procurement plan.(32)

In 1952, kolkhozes of Samarkandskaya Oblast grew 14,000 more metric tons of raw cotton than in 1951; but, as in 1951, the oblast failed to fulfill the plan for delivery of cotton to the state; only 102 of 296 kolkhozes fulfilled the cotton procurement plan.

In Andizhanskaya Oblast, 162 kolkhozes obtained average yields below the average for the oblast. Kolkhozes of the oblast have made poor preparations for the 1953 spring sowing campaign; the plan for plowing of winter fallow was fulfilled only 80 percent, and only one half of the plowed area has been fertilized.

In Surkhan-Dar'inskaya Oblast, the average 1952 cotton yield for the oblast as a whole was 6 quintals per hectare greater than in 1951.(33)

MTS of the republic fulfilled the 1952 plan for tractor work only 82 percent; failures to cope with assigned tasks included the following: plowing of winter fallow for the 1953 harvest, hay mowing, and machine picking of cotton.(31)

Turkmen SSR

In 1952, Tashauzskaya and Chardzhouskaya, two of the main cotton-growing oblasts of the republic, failed to fulfill the plan for delivery of cotton to the state. More than 40 percent of all kolkhozes of the republic harvested less than 15 quintals of raw cotton per hectare.

In 1952, the plan for plowing of winter fallow for the 1953 harvest was fulfilled only 38 percent in the republic as a whole; it was fulfilled only 13 percent in Tashauzskaya Oblast, but 100 percent in Chardzhouskaya Oblast.(34)

Tadzhik SSR

The cotton growers of the republic fulfilled the 1952 cotton procurement plan 21 days earlier than in 1951, delivering to procurement points tens of thousands of metric tons of raw cotton in excess of plan.(35)

In Leninabadskaya Oblast, 15 of 57 kolkhozes and 246 of 634 brigades failed to fulfill the 1952 plan for cotton procurement. The cotton yield for the oblast did not equal that for 1950.(36)

Kirgiz SSR

During the postwar years, the area sown to cotton in the republic increased by 61 percent and the yield by 60 percent, while the gross harvest of raw cotton increased by more than 150 percent.

The 1952 plan for cotton procurement was fulfilled only 88.9 percent in the republic, including 89.5 percent in Oshskaya Oblast, 88.75 percent in Dzhalal-Abadskaya Oblast, and 89.1 percent in Frunzenskaya Oblast. Only five of 23 rayons, where cotton is grown, Leninskiy, Aravanskiy, Kurasuyskiy, Frunzenskiy, and Kaganovichskiy rayons, fulfilled the plan.

In 1953, the republic as a whole is to deliver to the state an average of 21.3 quintals of cotton per hectare; Oshskaya Oblast is to obtain a yield of 22.9 quintals per hectare, Dzhalal-Abadskaya Oblast 22.6 quintals per hectare; and kolkhozes of Frunzenskaya Oblast are to deliver to the state an average of 5.8 quintals per hectare.(37)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of various plans in kolkhozes of the republic, as of 10 February(38):

Oblast	Grain and Legume Seed on Hand for Sowing	Grain Seed Cleaned	Manure Hauled on Fields	Tractors Repaired
Dzhalal-Abadskaya	106.2	32.8	9.0	100.0
Frunzenskaya	123.7	69.3	22.2	69.3
Issyk-Kul'skaya	127.2	72.8	10.8	54.2
Oshskaya	82.7	62.4	17.1	100.0
Talasskaya	111.2	72.9	8.0	98.9
Tyan'-Shan'skaya	97.0	21.6	5.2	44.0

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37. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 15 Feb 53
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